

Lyme Case Definition

| Laboratory Criteria | Bands required for positive tests | Clinical Criteria |
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| 1) Positive culture for <i>B. burgdorferi</i> or 2) Positive IgG (If negative >30 days after onset of symptoms then not a case) or 3) Positive ELISA and positive IgM (IgM alone not valid) | 1) IgM requires 2 or more bands (only 23, 39 or 41) 2) IgG required five or more (only 18, 23, 28, 30, 39, 41, 45, 58, 66, or 93) | 1) EM (at least 5 cm) only 2) At least one late manifestation when an alternate explanation is not found 3) physician-diagnosed (on Maine report form, physician circled option 1 "...believe patient has lyme disease") |

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| Confirmed Case 2008 | 1) patient with EM or 2) at least one late manifestation and meets at least one laboratory criteria |
| Probable Case 2008 | 1) physician-diagnosed and meets one laboratory criteria |
| Suspect Case 2008 *data not printed per federal CDC guidelines | 1) only a laboratory report meeting criteria with no clinical criteria |
| Confirmed Case (2005-2007) | 1) EM with a known exposure 2) at least one late manifestation and meets at least one laboratory criteria |

Late Manifestations include any of the following when an alternate explanation is not found:

- Musculoskeletal System. Recurrent, brief attacks (weeks or months) of objective joint swelling in one or a few joints, sometimes followed by chronic arthritis in one or a few joints. **NOT** chronic progressive arthritis not preceded by brief attacks and chronic symmetrical polyarthritis, arthralgia, myalgia, or fibromyalgia syndromes alone.
- Nervous System. Any of the following, alone or in combination: lymphocytic meningitis; cranial neuritis, particularly facial palsy (may be bilateral); radiculoneuropathy; or, rarely, encephalomyelitis. Encephalomyelitis **must be confirmed** by demonstration of antibody production against *Borrelia burgdorferi* in the CSF, evidenced by a higher titer of antibody in CSF than in serum. **Not criteria** for neurological involvement include headache, fatigue, paresthesia, or mildly stiff neck alone.
- Cardiovascular system. Acute onset of high-grade (2nd degree or 3rd degree) atrioventricular conduction defects that resolve in days to weeks and are sometimes associated with myocarditis. **Not criteria** for cardiovascular involvement include palpitations, bradycardia, bundle branch block or myocarditis alone.